

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

Version # \_\_\_\_\_

APP # 700183

## Agency Information

(Carefully read the instructions before completing this form)

### 1. Agency Information

- a. Agency Name Desert Tortoise Preserve Committee, Inc.
- b. Organizational Unit
- c. Address 4067 Mission Inn Avenue
- e. City Riverside State CA Zip 92501
- f. Federal Id Number 23-7413415 DUNS Number
- g. Agency fiscal year (beginning month and January-01 day)
- h. Agency Type (Please check one)
- ☐ City ☐ County ☐ U.S. Forest Service
- ☐ U.S. Forest Service - Patrol District ☐ U.S. Bureau of Land Management ☐ Other Federal Agency
- ☐ Federally Recognized Native American Tribe ☐ Educational Institution ☒ Nonprofit Organization - 501(c)(3) status only
- ☐ State Agency ☐ District

### 2. Project Information

- a. Project Name General Application Requirements
- b. Is implementing agency same as Agency (Please select Yes or No) ☒ Yes ☐ No
- c. Implementing Agency Name
- d. Amount of Funds Requested Project Cost

#### Project Request(s) Summary

#	Project Type	Project Title	Grant Request	Match	Total Project Cost
1	G08-04-10-G01	Ground Operations-Fencing	68,000	24,000	92,000

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### 3. Contact

#### a. Project Administrator

Name	Melissa Nicholson					
Title	Manager					
Mailing Address	4067 Mission Inn Avenue					
City	Riverside	State	CA	Zip	92501	
Telephone	(951) 683-3872			Fax	(951) 683-6949	
E-mail Address	dtpc@pacbell.net					

#### b. Authorized Representative

Name	Stephanie Pappas					
Title	President & Chief Executive Officer					
Mailing Address	4067 Mission Inn Avenue					
City	Riverside	State	CA	Zip	92501	
Telephone	(951) 683-3872			Fax		
E-mail Address	csf@att.net					

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**A. Location Map**

Attachments:

[Desert Tortoise Preserve Committee Location Map](#)

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**A. Equipment Inventory**

Has your agency purchased any Equipment with OHV Trust Funds within the last five (5) ☐ Yes ☒ No  
years? (Please select Yes or No)

#	Item Description	Make	Model	Model Year	Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) or Serial Number	Project Agreement Number

**All Applicants submitting Projects involving Ground Disturbing Activities are subject to HMP requirements. The HMP must cover the combined Project Area of all proposed Projects with Ground Disturbing Activities.**

1. Do any of your proposed projects involve Ground Disturbing Activities? (Please select Yes or No) ☒ Yes ☐ No
2. Can the Applicant certify that none of the proposed Projects with Ground Disturbing Activities in areas open to legal OHV Recreation contain any risk factors to special-status species and/or sensitive habitats? (If you checked 'Yes', you are done with HMP) (Please select Yes or No) ☐ Yes ☒ No

Has the Applicant previously submitted a HMP Part 2 that is currently in use in the proposed Project Area? (Please select Yes or No) ☐ Yes ☒ No

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Habitat Management Program (HMP) for Grants and Cooperative Agreements Program - 2008/2009  
 Agency: Desert Tortoise Preserve Committee, Inc.  
 Application: General Application Requirements

Gopherus agassizii	FT CT	washes, rocky hillsides, and flat desert having sandy or gravelly soil, with diverse grasses and forbs essential as food sources, to at least 1,100 m elevation	Occurs throughout area	Yes. Conservation of habitat and populations are a high priority. The DTPC collects data on sightings of tortoises and also monitors desert tortoise populations with surveys at approximately five year increments.
Aquila chrysaetos	CFPS CSSC3	remote cliff ledges for nesting; forages widely within the Desert Tortoise Natural Area	Individuals have been sighted, but no known nests	Yes. The BLM collects data on sighting of this species and inventories for nests in the cliffs of canyons.
Falco mexicanus	CSSCS	sheltered cliff ledges, bluffs, or rock outcroppings for nesting; perennial desert grasslands and desert shrub lands	This species is widespread but uncommon at all seasons. It may nest in some rugged areas	Yes. BLM collects data on sightings of this species and inventories for nests.
Athene cunicularia	BLMSS CSSC2	open, dry desert grasslands and shrubland and in grass and forb areas for foraging; nesting and roosting in ground squirrel or other rodent burrows.	Some known nesting sites in surrounding areas outside of the Desert Tortoise Natural Area.	Yes. BLM monitors old nests sites and inventories for new nests in the spring.
Accipiter cooperi	CSSC3	breeds in surrounding area montane forests and riparian woodlands	This species occurs as an uncommon migrant and winter resident	Yes
Accipiter striatus	CSSC3	during migration and in the winter in areas in Montane forests with in the Ridgecrest Resources Management Area	This species occurs as an uncommon migrant and winter resident	No. Numbers of wintering Sharp-shinned hawks are too small and mobile for meaningful monitoring and management significance.

Habitat Management Program (HMP) for Grants and Cooperative Agreements Program - 2008/2009  
 Agency: Desert Tortoise Preserve Committee, Inc.  
 Application: General Application Requirements

Circus cyaneus	CSSC2	upland, flooded, agricultural, and habitats with low vegetation (saltbush or creosote scrub)	This species occurs as a fairly common migrant and uncommon winter resident.	No. Numbers of wintering Northern Harriers are too small for meaningful monitoring and management significance.
Buteo swainsoni	CT	riparian woodland or sparse savannah with tall (usually > 40 feet) cottonwood or large willow for nesting and adjacent open land such as native grasslands, cereal or alfalfa fields for foraging	Potential foraging habitat occurs widely, but the species is not known to nest at the Desert Tortoise Natural Area.	No. Although BLM periodically surveys and monitors for nesting raptors, nesting has not been documented for this species.
Asio otus	CSSC2	both breeding and winter habitats in clouded conifer woodlands; also Joshua Tree woodlands in the winter.	Nesting by this species has occurred in surrounding areas within the Jawbone-Butterbrecht ACEC	No. Species status and remoteness does not justify survey and monitoring by the BLM at this time. Appreciable potential nesting and roosting occurs in areas in and around the area of the Desert Tortoise Natural Area
Asio flammeus	CSSC2	open desert terrain and agricultural fields	Uncommon to rare winter resident	No. Numbers are too small to warrant management attention by the BLM. There is one record of this species at Koehn Dry Lake and one record just south of El Paso Mountains in 2004.
Chaetura vauxi	CSSC addition	occurs as a migrant in the Jawbone ACEC but breeds in the nearby Sierra Nevada	Swifts are present as overflight migrants.	No. There are no known breeding sites at the Desert Tortoise Natural Area.

Habitat Management Program (HMP) for Grants and Cooperative Agreements Program - 2008/2009  
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Lanius ludovicianus	CSSC	Foraging may occur in all habitats, especially those with open terrain and well-spaced lookout posts. Breeding requires patches of dense vegetation to hide nests.	This species potentially breeds at the Desert Tortoise Natural Area.	No. BLM will monitor upland habitat on which this species depends. Since this species is commonly seen in the lands monitored by the Ridgecrest BLM, the BLM is no longer formally monitoring this species.
Toxostoma lecontei	BLMSS CSSC3	Upland habitat: desert washes and flats with scattered shrubs, cacti, and few small trees, including Joshua Trees, plus large areas of open, sandy, or alkaline terrain.	Common breeds in surrounding areas.	Yes.
Taxidea taxus	CSSC	Wide range of habitats including Mojave Desert scrub	known in most locations	Yes. The DTPC will not formerly survey for this species because it would require bait trapping. All sightings are noted.
Spermophilus mohavensis	CT	diverse shrubs, forbs, and grasses with canopies dominated by creosote or Joshua trees. Important food sources are winterfat, spiny hopsage, saltbush, and Koshia: 700 to 1700 m.	Species occurrence records exist for portions of the Desert Tortoise Natural Area	Yes. The DTPC protects habitat by fencing habitat.

**PART 2 - Section III - Map(s) of Project Area**

Attachments:

[Rands Mountains-Desert Tortoise \(Gopherus agassizii\)](#)  
[Raptor Map](#)  
[Desert Tortoise Map \(Gopherus agassizii\)](#)  
[LeConte's Thrasher Map \(Toxostoma lecontei\)](#)  
[American Badger Map \(Taxidea taxus\)](#)  
[Mohave ground squirrel-Long term study plots](#)  
[Mohave Ground Squirrel-Land Ownership](#)  
[Mohave Ground Squirrel-Remaining Habitat](#)  
[Mohave ground Squirrel \(Spermophilus mohavensis\) Map](#)

**PART 2 - Section IV. - Management/Monitoring Program by Species and Sensitive Habitat**

**PART 2 - Section IV. - Management/Monitoring Program by Species and Sensitive Habitat - Table 3**



**Table 3 - Data (Including Baseline Data) and Management Program for Species and/or Sensitive Habitats**

Species/Habitat	Known Information	Methodology	Concerns / Risks / Uncertainties	Management Objective(s)	Management Action(s)	Success Criteria
Gopherus agassizii	Desert tortoise, the state reptile of California, has undergone a rapid population decline due to depressed immune system and accompanying disease, human activities such as livestock grazing, highway and off-highway vehicle use, collection, shooting, fires, habitat fragmentation, and heavy toxic metals ingestion.	Long-term study plots at the Desert Tortoise Natural Area allows study of the tortoise population condition and trend and habitat quality.	Wildlife Biologists have concern that desert tortoise populations will continue to decline. The current role of motorized recreation on desert tortoises needs more elucidation although the link between habitat degradation is clear. The DTPC invests in public outreach to help everyone contribute to desert tortoise conservation.	Protect desert tortoises within the Desert Tortoise Research Natural Area.	1) Monitoring tortoise populations at long-term study plots within the Desert Tortoise Research Natural Area. 2) Protect habitat within the Desert Tortoise Research Natural Area	Habitat has zero damage from OHV activity
Raptors: Eagles, hawks, falcons, and owls	Record occurrence: Location, habitat type, date, nest site, etc.	CDCA Plan, CNDDB, BLM Aerial Raptor Survey of 2005	Protect habitat for use by different raptor species	Maintain a sustainable population of breeding pairs	Maintain a list of sighting of raptors and nests to be reported to the BLM Ridgrest Field Office	Maintain a stable or increasing population of breeding pairs.

Habitat Management Program (HMP) for Grants and Cooperative Agreements Program - 2008/2009  
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Spermophilus mohavensis	Considerable information on this species occurrence is found in the CDCA Plan, CNDDDB, and a few papers written by the BLM and CDFG biologists, and private researchers	BLM and the California Department of Fish and Game will prepare a conservation plan and long-term monitoring strategy based on the West Mojave Plan in 2005 and 2006. Portions of the Desert Tortoise Research Natural Area have been surveyed for Mohave ground squirrel.	This species is difficult to monitor. Habitat indicators may be one method to determine population size.	Maintain and protect Mohave ground squirrel habitat	Maintain a stable breeding population.	No loss of habitat and the maintenance of a stable breeding population.
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**PART 2 - Section IV. - Management/Monitoring Program by Species and Sensitive Habitat - Table 4**

**Table 4: Summary of HMP Monitoring Program**

Species/Habitat	Change Detection Methodology	Effectiveness Monitoring Methodology, Including Triggers	Identify Any Applicable Validation Monitoring (Focused Studies)
Gopherus agassizii	Desert Tortoise Preserve Committee personnel and volunteers monitor the fenceline and habitat of the Desert Tortoise Natural Area to be sure that vehicles have remained outside the established boundaries of the preserve.	If the DTPC finds that vehicles have damaged the habitat, incursions will be reported to the BLM and the DTPC will restore the area	Continue to monitor for desert tortoises, incursions, and habitat damage
Raptors: Eagles, hawks, falcons, and owls	DTPC personnel and volunteers monitor the fenceline and the habitat. The DTPC will assess whether illegal incursion have occurred.	If the DTPC finds that vehicles have damaged the habitat, incursions will be reported to the BLM and the DTPC will restore the area	Continue monitoring OHV trespass to identify problem locations
Spermophilus mohavensis	DTPC personnel and volunteers monitor the fenceline and the habitat. The DTPC will assess whether illegal incursion have occurred.	If the DTPC finds that vehicles have damaged the habitat, incursions will be reported to the BLM and the DTPC will restore the area	Vegetation monitoring will indicate the trends in habitat quality and consequent population health.

**PART 2 - Section IV. - Management/Monitoring Program by Species and Sensitive Habitat - Table 5**

**Table 5. Management Review and Response; Adaptive Management**

Monitoring Methodology	How Monitoring Information Will Inform Management	How Data Will Be Analyzed	Management Response to Identified Triggers	Who Will Plan Management Response
DTPC personnel and volunteers monitor the fenceline and interior of the Desert Tortoise Natural Area to determine if vehicles have illegally accessed the area.	DTPC personnel present results and recommendations to the BLM through written reports and coordination meetings.	BLM Biologists will correlate tortoise sighting data with data indicating illegal OHV activity.	If the BLM finds that vehicles have damaged the habitat or finds evidence of tortoises killed by OHVs, BLM will designate routes away from tortoise populations.	Management with recommendation from the BLM and DTPC staff.
DTPC personnel and volunteers monitor the fenceline and interior of the Desert Tortoise Natural Area to determine if vehicles have illegally accessed the area.	DTPC personnel present results and recommendations to the BLM through written reports and coordination meetings.	BLM Biologists will correlate raptor sighting data with data indicating illegal OHV activity.	If the BLM finds that vehicles have damaged the habitat used by raptors, illegal routes will be closed and rehabilitated. In addition, law enforcement efforts in the area will be intensified.	Management with recommendation from the BLM and DTPC staff.
DTPC personnel and volunteers monitor the fenceline and interior of the Desert Tortoise Natural Area to determine if vehicles have illegally accessed the area.	DTPC personnel present results and recommendations to the BLM through written reports and coordination meetings.	Locations with habitat that has been impacted by OHVs will be mapped.	If the BLM finds that vehicles have damaged the habitat used by Mohave ground squirrels, illegal routes will be closed and rehabilitated. In addition, law enforcement efforts in the area will be intensified.	Management with recommendation from the BLM and DTPC staff.

**PART 2 - Section V. - Previous Year's Monitoring Results and Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results**

**PART 2 - Section V. - Previous Year's Monitoring Results and Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results - Table 6**

**Table 6: Previous Year's Monitoring Results**

Monitoring Accomplishments	Results	Were Objectives and Success Criteria Achieved?

**PART 2 - Section V. - Previous Year's Monitoring Results and Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results - Table 7**

**Table 7: Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results**

Management Actions	Species/ Habitat	Date Completed or Planned - mm/dd/yyyy	Changes Needed to HMP

**PART 2 - Section V. - Previous Year's Monitoring Results and Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results - Table 8**

**Table 8 Management Actions Taken in Response to HMP-related Public Concerns**

Concern Raised by Public	Actions Taken to Address the Concern

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**A. Soil Conservation**

- a. Do any of your proposed projects involve Ground Disturbing Activities? (Please select ☒ Yes ☐ No Yes or No)

**B. Soil Conservation Plan**

Attachments:

[DTPC Soil Conservation Plan](#)  
[Attachment A Soil Condition Table](#)

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**A. Public Notification Efforts**

Check all that apply: (Please select applicable values)

- ☒ Notice to interested Parties/Groups (Enter date in mm/dd/yyyy format) [01/24/2009]
- ☒ Published on Applicant's Website (Enter date in mm/dd/yyyy format) [03/23/2009]
- ☐ Published in Newspaper
- ☒ News Release Issued
- ☐ Public Meeting(s) Hearing(s) Held

**B. Public Comments**

A total of 16 comments were recieved. All comments addressed BOTH projects within the grant application. Of the 16 comments, 14 were in favor and 2 were opposed. Five of the supporting comments came from people who have been or are currently employed by the BLM and have experience managing lands for multiple uses. No comments suggested revisions to the application.

Individuals expressed similar reasons for providing support for the application (increase of OHV recreation, the corresponding increase of impacts in the area of the DTNA, increased traffic). Respondents believe the implementation of these projects will function not only to protect the integrity of the DTNA, the desert tortoise and its imperiled habitat, but also to protect responsible OHV recreationists from irresponsible riders whose activities jeopardize open areas. Respondents believe the signing project is important for the safety of OHVers. Supporters stated that new signs and the replacement of weathered signs makes the location of legal riding areas more explicit , assists with enforcement, and functions to protect the tortoise and its habitat. Comments supporting the fencing project listed a multitude of benefits including: increasing protection for existing tortoise populations in the DTNA; providing a respite from many of the current threats to tortoise populations; decreasing pressure on OHV recreational users in the West Mojave Desert; and preserving future sustainable recreational opportunities.

Two stated that although they support the conservation of the desert tortoise itself do not think that OHV funding should be allocated to the DTNA because the funding would not benefit OHV recreation. Almost 50% of the visitors to the area are OHVers. Due to the high rate of visitation by OHV recreationists, the DTPC strongly believes that any improvements made to the DTNA will inherently benefit OHV recreation. Many OHV recreationists fail to realize that the DTNA is actually an exciting destination for OHVers recreating in and around California City.

One individual stated concisely that, "I do not support Off Highway Vehicle funds being used to fence public lands". Contrary to his belief, OHV funding is regularly used to fence public land. In fact, the installation of fencing on public land is often used as a method use to increase OHV opportunity in the area [i.e. the re-opening of routes in the West Rands]. The second opposing comment also stated that the "entire fence does not need to be replaced by OHV trust funds". The DTPC has requested no funds to replace fencing or installing new fencing that would result in any new limitation to OHV activity. The fencing project specifically states that the desert tortoise exclusion fencing will only be added to existing fencing in high traffic areas.

It was stated that there is no need to replace existing signs because incursions into the DTNA are not "taking place at the moment". This is simply not the case. Illegal incursions by as few as five OHV riders occurred within the last three months at the DTNA. Additionally only a small portion of the signs would be used to replace old, weather damaged signs. The large majority would be placed on newly fenced areas, not areas that have been closed for years. The new fencing has been damaged a total of 13 times to date by unintentional fence strikes. This means that people are accidentally running in to the fence. Signing this area adequately would function primarily to protect OHV riders, not the desert tortoise, as currently no desert tortoises live in the newly fenced area. The statement that a lack of appropriate signs at the DTNA is "not an OHV problem" is simply untrue.

Finally it was stated that, "Ground Operations grants should be reserved for actual trail work that will benefit OHV trails that are sorely in need of funds for maintenance". According to the Grants & Cooperative Agreements manual distributed by the CA State Parks OHMVR Division projects defined as "Ground Operations" by definition also include facility servicing, regulatory and directional trails and signs [this supports the signing project], repaving existing parking lots, implementing best management practices, habitat management plan implementation [this supports the fencing project], and soil conservation. We believe that our application falls squarely within the guidelines of a "Ground Operations" project.

Although this project does not result in increased OHV activity, it does function to keep the existing activity areas functioning as safely as possible. Additionally, direct loss of tortoises through collisions and illegal collections and direct loss of habitat that results from riders straying off route only serve to increase pressure on existing riding routes. Protecting the existing habitat and species ensures that riders in Cal City keep existing routes and preserve the DTNA which they visit on a regular basis.

**C. Application Development as a result of Public Comments**

- a. Were changes made to the Application as a result of public comments? (Please select ☐ Yes ☒ No Yes or No)
- b. Describe how public comments affected the Application

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## 1. Applicant Certifications

### A. General Conditions

- A. The Applicant hereby certifies, under the penalty of perjury, compliance with the following ☒ terms and conditions:
1. If the Project involves a Ground Disturbing Activity, the Applicant agrees to monitor the condition of soils and wildlife in the Project Area each year in order to determine whether the soil conservation standard adopted pursuant to Public Resource Code (PRC), Section 5090.35 and the HMP prepared pursuant to Section 5090.53(a) are being met.
  2. If the Project involves a Ground Disturbing Activity, the Applicant agrees that, whenever the soil conservation standard adopted pursuant to PRC Section 5090.35 is not being met in any portion of a Project Area, the recipient shall close temporarily that noncompliant portion, to repair and prevent accelerated erosion, until the same soil conservation standard adopted pursuant to PRC Section 5090.35 is met.
  3. If the Project involves a Ground Disturbing Activity, the Applicant agrees that, whenever the HMP prepared pursuant to PRC Section 5090.53(a) is not being met in any portion of a Project Area, the recipient shall close temporarily that noncompliant portion until the same HMP prepared pursuant to PRC Section 5090.53(a) is met.
  4. The Applicant agrees to enforce the registration of off-highway motor vehicles and the other provisions of Division 16.5 (commencing with Section 38000) of the Vehicle Code and to enforce the other applicable laws regarding the operation of off-highway motor vehicles.
  5. The Applicant agrees to cooperate with appropriate law enforcement entities to provide proper law enforcement at and around the Facility.
  6. The Applicant's Project is in accordance with local or federal plans and the strategic plan for OHV Recreation prepared by the OHMVR Division.

### B. Programmatic Conditions

#### B. The Applicant must describe the following programmatic conditions:

1. Identify the potential for the facility to reduce illegal and unauthorized OHV Recreation activities in the surrounding areas:  
Adequate signing will reduce the potential for unintentional illegal and unauthorized OHV Recreation by making appropriately marking several closed and recently closed areas.
2. Describe how the Applicant is meeting the operations and maintenance needs of any existing OHV Recreation Facility under its jurisdiction:  
The applicant has no OHV Recreation Facilities under their jurisdiction.

### C. Fee Collection

Describe how fees collected pursuant to Section 38230 of the Vehicle Code (in-lieu funds) are utilized and whether the fees complement the Applicant's proposed Project:

### D. Compliance with PRC 5090.50(b)(1)(C)

Projects within the O&M category that affect lands identified as inventoried roadless areas by the U.S. Forest Service, are compliant with PRC 5090.50(b)(1)(C). (Please select Yes or No)

☒ Yes ☐ No

## 2. Governing Body Resolution



Attachments:

[DTPC Governing Body Resolution](#)

**3. Land Manager Authorization**

Attachments:

[Land manager Authorization](#)

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## 1. OHV Visitor Opportunity Summary

### 1 OHV Visitor Opportunity Summary

- a. Does the land manager agency provide legal OHV riding opportunity? (Please select ☒ Yes ☐ No Yes or No)

Starting (Month/Year) 10/2007

Ending (Month/Year) 09/2008

- b. Off-Highway Vehicle Opportunity Ratio (OHV Ratio) opportunity

- i. Months of OHV Opportunity (OHV Months) 12

- ii. Total Miles Of Routes Available For OHV Recreation 3040

- iii. Total Acres Of Open Riding Available For OHV Recreation 79378

- iv. OHV Visitation (visitor days) 901655

- v. Ratio of OHV Visitation/OHV Opportunity 10.94

### 1 OHV Visitor Opportunity Summary (2)

- c. Reference Document that support the responses to a. and b. on previous page

Bureau of Land Management's Recreation Information Database

- d. Visitor Opportunity Ratio (V/O Ratio) = OHV Ratio x OHV Months / 12 10.94

Visitor Opportunity Ratio (V/O Ratio) Score 2

## 2. Quality of OHV Opportunity

Land Manager's OHV program 12

Check all that apply (Please select applicable values)

- ☒ Map with OHV Recreation opportunities clearly shown is available for distribution at no cost (2 points)  
☒ Map with OHV Recreation opportunities clearly shown is available on the Land Manager's website (2 points)  
☒ Map indicates relative difficulty of each OHV trail (2 points)  
☒ Map indicates appropriate OHV use type (ATV, dirt bike, 4x4, OSV, etc.) (2 points)  
☒ At least fifty percent of the staging areas include support facilities (restrooms, picnic tables, trash cans, shade structures) (2 points)  
☒ Majority of trail intersections are signed with information such as: trail names, directional signs, relative difficulty, mileage to next feature (2 points)

## 3. Variety of OHV Opportunity

- a. Skill levels (e.g., beginner, intermediate, advanced) indicated by publicly available maps or signage marking trails with relative difficulty 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

☒ 3 or more skill levels (5 points)

☐ 2 skill levels (3 points)

☐ 1 skill level (1 point)

☐ Land Manager has no legal OHV riding opportunity (No points)

- b. Type of OHV Opportunity (ATV, dirt bike, 4x4, OSV, RUV, Sand Rail/Dune Buggy) 6

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

☒ Opportunities for 3 or more vehicle types (6 points)

☐ Opportunities for 2 vehicle types (3 points)

☐ Opportunity for only 1 vehicle type (1 point)

☐ Land Manager has no legal OHV riding opportunity  
(No points)

#### 4. Agency Contribution

Cost of OHV Program for Land Manager's most recent complete fiscal year (not to include cost of indirect overhead): 2036123

% Funded by OHV Trust Fund (do not include in-lieu funds): 1

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☐ No OHV Trust Funds were used (6 points)
- ☐ 10% or less of the program cost was from OHV Trust Fund (4 points)
- ☐ 11% to 25% of the program cost was from OHV Trust Fund (3 points)
- ☒ 26% to 50% of the program cost was from OHV Trust Fund (1 point)
- ☐ More than 50% of the program cost was from OHV Trust Fund (No points)

Reference Document

Management Information System/Budget and Fund Status/Reporting Office by Subactivity Major Category

#### 5. Project Performance

For Applicant's OHV grant Projects which reached the end of the Project performance period within the last two years, the percentage of all deliverables accomplished 2

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☐ 100% of Deliverable accomplished (5 points)
- ☐ 75% to 99% of Deliverables accomplished (3 points)
- ☐ Less than 75% of Deliverables accomplished (No points)
- ☒ First time Applicants and past Applicants with no active Grant projects within the last two years (2 points)

#### 6. Previous Year Performance

In the previous year the Applicant has been responsive and communicated effectively with the assigned OHMVR Grant Administrator by phone, email or personal visit. 2

FOR DIVISION USE ONLY (Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☐ In the previous year the Applicant has been responsive and communicated effectively with the assigned OHMVR Grant Administrator by phone, email or personal visit (3 points)
- ☒ First time Applicants and past Applicants with no active Grant projects within the last two years (2 points)
- ☐ In the previous year the Applicant has not been responsive (No points)

#### 7. Prevention of OHV trespass

##### 7. Prevention of OHV trespass - Fence (Page 1)

- a. Is site a completely fenced facility such that OHV trespass into neighboring properties and/or closed areas is prevented? 0

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☒ No (answer items b and c)
- ☐ Yes (10 points, explain and then skip to item 8)

Explain 'Yes' response:

##### 7. Prevention of OHV trespass - Patrol (Page 2)

- b. The majority of OHV Opportunity areas are patrolled (Check the one most appropriate) 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☒ At least 5 days per week (5 points)  
☐ At least once per week (3 points)  
☐ At least once per month (1 point)  
☐ Less than once per month (No points)

Explain patrol efforts (e.g., frequency of patrol, patrol personnel, percent of lands covered by patrols)

Almost every day of the year there are BLM employees patrolling the various OHV areas in the Ridegcrest Field Office. Anywhere from 9-13 Law Enforcement rangers, two Park Rangers, and numerous other staff patrol these areas on various days and hours. The most patrolled areas are Radmacher Hills Management Area, Jawbone Canyon OHV Area, Dove Springs OHV Area, Spangler OHV Area, Red Mountain Sub-region, Jawbone-Butterbrecht ACEC, Rand Mountains ACEC, Kiavah Wilderness Area, Bright Star Wilderness Area, Pacific Crest Trail, El Paso Mountains Management Area, Black Mountain, Grass Valley and Golden Valley Wilderness Areas. Kern County Sheriff and California City Police Departments also patrol some of the more crowded areas on holiday weekends. At least 50% of most active OHV lands are covered by patrols in any given week.

## 7. Prevention of OHV trespass - Measures (Page 3)

- c. Measures to prevent OHV trespass into neighboring properties and/or closed areas 5

(Check all that apply) (Please select applicable values)

- ☒ Barriers and/or signing are used to prevent OHV trespass into neighboring properties and/or closed areas (3 points)  
☒ Education programs, maps and/or brochures provided to the public address OHV trespass, including respect for private property (2 points)

Explain measures utilized to prevent OHV trespass into neighboring properties and/or closed areas

Many measures are implemented to prevent trespass into closed areas. Red carsonites are used to mark areas with closed routes. Brown carsonites, with various informational stickers, are used to mark Limited Use Area/Stay on Designated Routes, Designated Route ID numbers, Wilderness Boundary Behind this sign, Restoration Area/Closed to all use, and Private Property. Where signs are not working to prevent trespass, more substantial barricades are built including wooden posts or fencing and boulders placed as a hindrance. Free maps offered at kiosks and on-line include information on where riding is legal and where private property boundaries lie.

## 8. OHV Education

### 8 OHV Education - Page 1

- a. Education materials available onsite 10

(Check all that apply) (Please select applicable values)

- ☒ Free literature is provided to visitors describing safe and responsible OHV recreational practices (5 points)  
☒ Bulletin boards, signs or kiosks, at the majority of staging areas, trailheads, or other areas where the public gathers provide information concerning safe and responsible OHV Recreation (5 points)

- b. Applicant or Land Manager provides formal programs, educational talks, school field trips, etc. to the public to educate them on safe and responsible OHV recreational practices: 1

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☐ 50 or more per year (3 points) ☐ 20 to 49 times per year (2 points)  
☒ 5 to 19 times per year (1 point) ☐ Less than 5 times per year (No points)

### 8. OHV Education - Page 2

- c. When Facility is open, staff are available at trailheads, visitor centers and/or entrance stations to

provide information on safe and responsible OHV use 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> Daily (5 points)            | <input type="radio"/> On all weekends (4 points)  |
| <input type="radio"/> On the majority of weekends (2 points) | <input type="radio"/> On major holidays (1 point) |
| <input type="radio"/> None of the above (No points)          |   |

- d. ATV Safety Institute and/or Motorcycle Safety Foundation approved training courses are offered 0

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> Weekly (3 points)                                   | <input type="radio"/> Monthly (1 point) |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> Less frequently than monthly (No points) |   |

Describe Land Manager's onsite education efforts:

The BLM Ridgecrest Field Office has administrative staff at the front desk to answer question the public has about anything pertaining to OHV recreation. If staff can not answer the question, they will either find another staff member who can, or point the public to the various brochures and informational sheets that are provided free of charge.

The Jawbone Station is open seven days a week, 365 days a year and is a major OHV staging point where the staff provides riding information stressing the importance of respecting private property, safety issues, staying on the designated trail system, and protecting cultural and wildlife resources. There are also information kiosks at all the major entrances of routes that provide maps, safety alerts, and other pertinent visitor/riding information. Formal education programs include Moose Anderson Days, which is conducted every year at Jawbone Station. The ATV safety training course is offered whenever there are requests for it, which is approximately four times

## 9. Website

- a. OHV outreach efforts are accomplished through the Land Manager's website 0

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> No (skip to question 10) | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes (provide URL address and answer item b) |
|--|--|

Provide URL address <http://www.blm.gov/ca/st/en/fo/ridgecrest.html>

- b. The Land Manager's website contains the following items 5

(Check all that apply) - Scoring: 1 point each up to a maximum of 5 points. (Please select applicable values)

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Map to location                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Hours of operation             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety information       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Visitor facilities                           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contact information | <input type="checkbox"/> News releases                       |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information on responsible riding | <input type="checkbox"/> Map of Facilities              | <input type="checkbox"/> Fee schedule                        |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Seasonal restrictions             | <input type="checkbox"/> Link to Division Website       | <input type="checkbox"/> Law enforcement contact information |

## 10. OHV Outreach

Check all forms of OHV outreach the Applicant utilizes: 3

Scoring: 1 point each up to a maximum of 3 points. (Please select applicable values)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Billboards                     | <input type="checkbox"/> CDs and/or DVDs |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community meetings  | <input type="checkbox"/> OHV dealers     |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fairs               | <input type="checkbox"/> News releases   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)                | <input type="checkbox"/> Television      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Parades                        | <input type="checkbox"/> Radio           |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Programs at schools |  |

## 11. Natural and Cultural Resources

### 11. Natural and Cultural Resources - Page 1

- a. Is the Land Manager's OHV area a completely fenced track facility with little or no native vegetation?

0

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

☐ No (answer item b)

☒ Yes (5 points, explain and then skip to item 12)

Explain 'Yes' response

### 11. Natural and Cultural Resources - Page 2

- b. Resource Management Information System 5

Does the Land Manager maintain a management information system managed by qualified environmental staff that identifies and monitors the impacts of the OHV activity and contains at least the following:

- Ongoing survey/inventory of species
- Ongoing survey/inventory of archeological sites
- Biological monitoring that measures changes in populations
- Components that evaluate the effects of OHV recreation and related activity on the species;
- Recommendations for improvement in species management
- Strategies to respond to changing conditions that affect the survival or reproduction of species? (Please select one from list)

☐ No (No points)

☒ Yes (5 points)

Reference Document

California Natural Diversity Database

Ridgecrest Desert Tortoise Database

BLM California Statewide Heritage GIS Database (CRM Tracker)

## 12. Soil Management

### 12. Soil Management - Page 1

- a. Land Manager has developed a systematic methodology for evaluating soil conditions of its OHV Opportunities? 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

☐ No (No points)

☒ Yes (5 points)

Explain 'Yes' response Formal soil monitoring includes an OHV Soil Loss Monitoring Checklist with color coding for the soil condition rating. Green means that the soil on the trail is satisfactory and not eroding. Yellow means that some maintenance is needed. Red indicates that major maintenance is needed to prevent soil loss.

- b. Land Manager has developed methods to address soil issues? 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

☐ No (No points)

☒ Yes (5 points)

Explain 'Yes' response Maintenance and restoration crews build run-outs, out-slope trails, and build other water control features to prevent erosion

**12. Soil Management - Page 2**

- c. Land Manager performs soil monitoring 3

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☒ Monthly (3 points) ☐ After major rain events (2 points)  
☐ Annually (No points)

**13. Sound Level Testing**

The Applicant or Land Manager conducts, or causes to be conducted, sound level testing 2

(Check only one if applicable) (Please select one from list)

- ☐ On most (50% or more) holidays and weekends (4 points)  
☒ At least 25% but less than 50% of holidays and weekends (2 points)  
☐ Less than 25% of holidays and weekends (No points)

Describe the sound testing program

The Law Enforcement Rangers perform sound checks at permitted motorcycle events, such as the Ridgecrest Grand Prix. Testing is done using standard J-1287 protocol (established by the Society of Automotive Engineers). Using the sound meter, Rangers check to make sure the dbAs are less than 101 for OHVs manufactured before January 1, 1998 and less than 96 for vehicles manufactured after January 1, 1998.